

REMARKS

The present response is to the Office Action mailed in the above-referenced case on October 2, 2002. Claims 1-42 are pending for examination. The Examiner has rejected claims 7, 21, and 35 under U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, due to informalities. Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-12, 15-17, 19-20, 22-26, 29-31, and 36-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nemirovsky (DISC, A Dynamic Stream Computer), hereinafter Nemirovsky. Claims 4, 13-14, 18, 27-28, 32 and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nemirovsky as applied to claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-12, 15-17, 19-20, 22-26, 29-31, and 36-40 above, and further in view of Nemirovsky et al.

Applicant has carefully studied the prior art presented by the Examiner, and the Examiner's rejections and statements in the instant Office Action. In response, applicant herein presents argument to more particularly point out the subject matter regarded as patentable, and to establish that the claims distinguish unarguably over the prior art. Applicant points out and argues the key limitations in the base claims that the Examiner appears to have misunderstood in his rejections and statements.

Regarding claims 7, 21, and 35 the Examiner stated that the claims contain subject matter, which was not adequately described in the specification, and that applicant has merely supplied a suggestion to do. In response, applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that conditional and dynamic mapping, as recited in the claims, is the one of several possible mechanisms used for processing external interrupts once an external interrupt has been detected, in practice of the present invention as claimed. The interrupt logic receives the interrupt and decides which stream or streams to interrupt depending on the type of interrupt and on one or any combination of said mechanisms. Applicant refers the Examiner to applicant's specification (page 31, line 5 to page 33, line 21)

wherein a detailed description is given of such mapping mechanisms. Applicant believes that no further elaborate detail is required for enabling one skilled in the art to practice the invention.

Regarding applicant's independent claims 1, 15, and 29, the Examiner stated that Nemirovsky taught the invention as claimed including a processor executing a plurality of streams (page 63), a set of functional resources (page 101 and 102), interrupt logic (page 96), and that interrupts are mapped to one or more specific streams (page 63). Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's statement, and argues that the reference of Nemirovsky clearly does not teach, suggest or claim wherein through the interrupt logic specific interrupts or exceptions are detected and mapped to one or more specific streams.

The Examiner stated that Nemirovsky taught applicant's invention including that interrupts are mapped to one or more specific streams. Nemirovsky (page 63) clearly describes that, of the four instruction streams running concurrently, one stream may be assigned for housekeeping, or other low-priority type tasks, another stream can be assigned to the number crunching type of processing, and the remaining instruction streams may be assigned to interrupts and/or event-driven requests. The teaching of the Nemirovsky reference is that one or more streams may be reserved for interrupts; not that interrupts detected may be mapped to streams. The two are vastly different.

Applicant argues that assigning two of the four streams to interrupts, as taught in Nemirovsky, has nothing whatever to do with detecting and mapping specific interrupts or exceptions to one or more specific streams, as is specifically recited in applicant's claim 1. Applicant has carefully reviewed the reference provided by the Examiner and nowhere has applicant found any specific teaching of wherein through the interrupt logic specific interrupts or exceptions are detected and mapped to one or more specific streams.

The key limitation in applicant's claims clearly distinguishes applicant's invention over the prior art. The prior art reference of Nemirovsky clearly teaches an alternative system and method which accomplishes a similar but different

purpose. To create a *prima facie* rejection, all of the actual limitations of the claimed invention must be shown in the prior art, and the reference presented by the Examiner unarguably fails to do so in this case.

Applicant therefore believes that independent claims 1, 15 and 29 are patentable in their present form over the prior art of Nemirovsky. Depending claims 2-14, 16-28, and 30-42 are then patentable on their own merits or at least as depended from a patentable claim.

The Examiner has rejected claims 4, 13-14, 18, 27-28, 32 and 41-42 as being unpatentable over Nemirovsky as applied to claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-12, 15-17, 19-20, 22-26, 29-31, and 36-40, and further in view of Nemirovsky et al. All of the above rejected claims depend from the independent claims. In view of applicant's arguments presented above on behalf of the independent claims, the above dependent claims are patentable on their own merits, or at least as depended from a patentable claim, as Nemirovsky clearly fails to anticipate all of the specific limitations of applicant base claims.

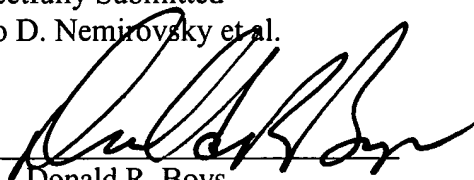
As all of the claims standing for examination as amended have been shown to be patentable over the art of record, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and that the present case be passed quickly to issue. If there are any time extensions needed beyond any extension specifically requested with this amendment, such extension of time is hereby requested. If there are any fees due beyond any fees paid with this amendment, authorization is given to deduct such fees from deposit account 50-0534.

Version With Markings to Show Changes Made

No amendments to the claims or specification are herein made in the present response.

Respectfully Submitted
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by


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